

THE CARMELITE

JUNE 12, 1929

FIVE CENTS

SAN ANTONIO

On June the sixteenth, the inland mission of San Antonio, eighty-eight miles from Carmel, will celebrate an anniversary, with ritual, dance, and ancient music. No Chamber of Commerce, no publicity committee, promotes it. The revival springs honestly and from a simple people; to witness it will be like stepping back a hundred years in history.

SAINT ANTHONY OF PADUA

ANNOUNCING THE FIFTH CARMELITE LUNCHEON

Austin Lewis, distinguished leader in the liberal movement, will speak, at the Fifth Carmelite luncheon, next Monday the seventeenth, on "The Mooney Case," Mr. Lincoln Steffens presiding.

Mr. Lewis, as legal council for the Civil Liberties Bureau, has long been close to the facts of this dramatic case. He was instrumental in bringing about the release of Anita Whitney, and has been the champion at law of many an unpopular cause, notably under the Criminal Syndicalism Act in California.

As a young man he was a leader in the Independent Labor Party in England, and has since become an authority on international affairs. Last year he returned to England, for a survey of the international scene, and spend some time in discussion with Ramsay MacDonald.

We are told that The Carmelite luncheons are filling a genuine need in the Carmel scheme of life by providing a forum where outstanding questions may be discussed under the stimulus of authoritative views.

The luncheon will occur at noon at the Pine Inn.

The cost is seventy-five cents. Reservations, at the Carmelite office, 717, or 600, should be made promptly.

CARMEL - BY - THE - SEA
CALIFORNIA
VOLUME II
NUMBER 18

from a
linoleum
cut by
R. A. Y.
BOYNTON



FRUGALITY

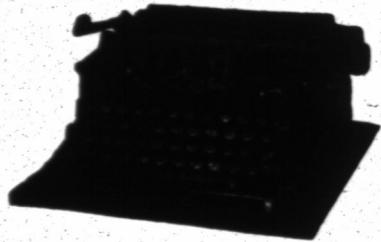
Willow that stood red-wanded
Beautiful and bare against the hill
Has broken into Spring.
Spring is too rich this year
Too many leaves have come and too much grass
Bends underneath the wind.
Under this superfluity of things
The spirit seeks the lonely room,
The little thorn-bush that has never bloomed . . .
Desert and mountain silence.

by DORA HAGEMEYER

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HORSEMAN SUNK

Dr. Mahr is all worried.

Last week he incorrectly parked his horse adjacent to an Ocean Avenue flower bed. The horse scratched the flowers a bit.

Up steps a prominent-looking gentleman.

"Who are you, anyhow? How do you explain that your horse has scratched up the town flower-bed?"

"I am Professor Mahr of Stanford. This is my horse. Who are you?"

It turned out that the prominent-looking gentleman was City Superintendent of Streets and local Judge.

Caught in flagranti.

Dr. Mahr paid the requested fine of seventy-five cents (\$0.75) on the spot.

A few days later a receipt for the amount reached him by mail. But what troubles him is that nothing has yet been done on behalf of the flowers or the flower-bed. And as he leaves shortly to resume his teaching for the summer quarter at the university, he contemplates repairing the damage with his own hands, and requesting the return of his six bits.

HOW THE LAW OPERATES

By merest accident, a Carmel property-owner learned that a mortgage on his home had been foreclosed four weeks before, and that it was about to be sold by the sheriff.

He called up the Monterey attorney who had instigated the action.

"Is it true that you are going to sell me out and give my home away without having notified me?"

"Yeah," came the answer.

"Well, I thought at least you might have sent me a postcard."

INTERLUDE

In the outer office of a Carmel industrial establishment, there sits a young woman at a desk, occupied at a simple mechanical task. While she works she sings,—old love songs.

In the work-shop the men at their machines hear. No one speaks of it,—but the music, as its intensity increases and passion rises, stirs them profoundly. The men scarcely know what they are doing. One of them, pale, sways for a moment.

The girl stops singing. If there were silence in the shop one might hear a long slow sigh. Exhaustion. . . . Release from the tension. . . . Rest. . . . while the machines throb again, dominating again.

THE WEAKER SEX

Anne Martin, with her friend Dr. Margaret E. Long, returned this week from Santa Barbara, where Miss Martin spoke at the banquet of the Women's Party celebrating the tenth anniversary since the equal suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

An interesting issue splits the ranks of those interested in problems of sex equality. The Women's Party opposes all legislation for the protection of women in industry, on the basis that protection for sex disability is an admission of inequality. Miss Martin, however, does not agree. In her talk she referred to authorities such as Dr. Alice Hamilton, who has made special studies of industrial conditions with regard to health and disease, and has come to the conclusion that there are certain working conditions from which women must be debarred because of physical disability, or in other words, for the sake of the children to be born in the future. Night work for women, long hours, and constant standing at their work, are among these conditions.

The Women's Party bases its protest upon the statement that women in work above the simpler industrial grades, find themselves debarred from certain occupations because of their eight-hour day, men being preferred.

To which the answer is, that protective legislation for women may disqualify a very small percentage of women; but it aids at least ninety-five per cent, or more, in their occupations. The protest against protective legislation for women is the protest of a class, not a sex.

And by the way, do any doubt still that women have full equality with men? To many of our time, including many men, it is apparent that women have established more than their freedom. The matriarchate is at hand.

* * *

Anne Martin will go aboard this summer as one of the leading American representatives of the W. I. L. at their international peace conference at Prague.

OUR SACRED GROVES

"We respectfully ask permission to cut down a small pine tree, about four inches in diameter, upon our property." So reads the letter, addressed to the Honorable Members of the City Council, as it eloquently comes from the lips of City Clerk Saidee van Brower.

Ponderously the city's judge rises. "I have gone to see that tree, and it is as the letter states. I recommend the little one be cut down. BUT, on condition that the owner plant two other trees, as he offers in his letter."

The City Council of Carmel almost sobs, every time there is a tree to be touched. Not a sparrow falleth . . .

The Pacific Coast

A CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SOCIAL THEORY

The National Social Workers' Conference which is gathering together its forces for its session in San Francisco the week beginning June twenty-sixth, brings to bear the greatest amount of expert social advice available at one time. It is the national forum for the discussion of social work plans the country over.

It has been forty years since the conference has met in San Francisco. Everyone genuinely interested in social welfare is invited to attend. The registration lists include social workers of many types, court officials, members of boards of directors of organizations engaged in social work, teachers, city, state and federal officials, officials of charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, doctors, public health nurses, hospital social workers and others. Undoubtedly much time will be devoted to a discussion of social questions involved in our relations with countries bordering on the Pacific. Social workers will be here from China, Japan, Australia, Philippines, Mexico, Canada and New Zealand.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., former president of Stanford University and chairman of the Institute on Pacific Relations will speak on the subject of Pacific relations at the evening session of the conference on June twenty-seventh. John Stewart Burgess, another recognized authority in this field who for many years has been connected with educational and social work in China will speak on "Trends in Social Reconstruction in China." Dr Burgess is at present a faculty member at Princeton in Peking and Yenching University.

Immigration, naturalization policies of the United States, second generation Americans of Oriental stock, the American Indian and various other topics related to racial groups within this country will also be featured on the program. Other speakers dealing with related subjects will be Dr. Sophonisba Breckenridge, of the University of Chicago, who will discuss naturalization policies; Leifur Magnusson, of the International Labor Office at Washington; Max S. Handamn, of the University of Texas; E. S. Borgardus, of the University of Southern California; Martha Chickering, of the University of California; Roy Hidemichi Akagi, of the Japanese Students Christian Association; and Ching Wah Lee, of the Chinese Branch of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A.

* * *

California will be represented by a host of her most outstanding leaders of social thought at the annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work

which wil open a ten days' session at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco on June twenty-sixth.

In addition to Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Los Angeles Juvenile Court, and Chester H. Rowell, regent of the University of California, all of whom will deliver addresses during general sessions of the conference, scores of other California leaders and workers will have a place on the agenda.

The American Indian, recently in the spotlight because of the government survey of Indian affairs and the consequent reorganization of the United States Indian Bureau, will be held up before the Conference as a challenge to American capacity for social service, by Lewis Merriam, of the Institute for Government Research.

The Conference concerns itself with all types of social work and particular consideration is to be given to various groups within the United States. Discussion will include the American Indian, the Negro, Mexican, Japanese and Chinese.

DR. RILEY AT UNITY HALL

After an absence of years, I stepped upon a Sunday morning into a church at the hour of service.

How would it have altered? The hymns, the exhortations, the prayer, the solemn silence?

I was late. I slipped into the back row. Yes, there were the same old ladies. I saw their prototypes of twenty-five years ago. Still and worshipful they sat, among a sprinkling of husbands. Of the younger generation, the young mothers, there were a few present, for this was an unorthodox establishment. Christian Scientists, Theosophists, and all manner of Unitarians and New Thoughtists, were habitually heard from this platform.

The upturned faces were the same,—the hungry. But the fare was different. Neither renunciation nor life conceived solely in terms of "the spirit" were here the program. Religion has become healthily practical at last.

We compared its method with that of nineteen hundred years ago, when healing was a matter of blind faith.

This man too was addressing himself to matters of healing. But he was saying, "Every physical disease known to man has its root in the soul . . . There are psychic toxins effecting the body . . . Even the most scientifically balanced diet will not heal the mind dissesed." Health of the mind become the religion of the body.

The speaker ended . . . and the congregation burst into applause!

The concluding hymn was nevertheless of the old horrific school. Since the creative glories of ritualistic catholicism, the church arts,—architecture, painting, music,—have gone off and died.

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The Arts . . .

S C U L P T U R E
 by GEORGE STANLEY



COURTESY OF NELSON H. PARTRIDGE

The summer season in San Francisco is not a somnolent one.

The Exhibition of American Sculpture is of course the event of the moment. Fortunately a long moment,—since the merest passing through an exhibit of fifteen hundred works takes time, and to experience them all, would take more time than there is in the universe just now.

Some weeks of unusual excellence in the theater have just closed. O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" will continue its run to the twenty-ninth.

Blanding Sloan continues to produce serious dramas in miniature at his Puppet Theater at 718 Montgomery. "Anna Christie" will be shown as a puppet show this week. Much of the charm of the evening lies in the tininess of the scale in general,—the intimacy between audience and stage. On the hard and backless benches Telegraph and Nob Hill meet, and the pungent perfume of an authentic Bohemia arises.

Children as creative artists are at least as interesting as grown-ups. Perhaps even more, since their work is franker, and less inhibited by a consciousness of the meanings implicit in their free-flowing fantasy. The Paul Elder Gallery is showing drawings and paintings done this year by children of the Carmel Valley Ranch School under the direction of George Seideneck.

BAD ART

Once the vocabulary of any new expression in the arts becomes clear to the peripient, and he has entered into the intention of the artist, understands the religion underlying any sincere work, he is in a position to evaluate it.

Audiences to modern music, and spectators to modern painting, are suffering from a strange timidity in this respect. They are afraid either to applaud or to damn until they have taken a course of half a dozen lectures or so; and even then they are glad that it turns out to be good form to remain silent in the presence of modern works.

"Hmmm," you mutter, and look knowing.

Or possibly "Hrumph!"

Or better still, just

This is the most potent of them all as an indication of authoritative art appreciation.

We, however, are prepared to defend the thesis that even modern art may include in its vast train, camp followers who retard, degrade, and destroy its essential meaning.

The most dangerous of these camp followers are those,—much to be found in art schools, and thereafter "doing" commercial art,—who imitate "the modern," as a fashion, without understanding.

(We once attended a church service in a

Hollywood "cathedral." The ritual was perfect. The priest, dressed in flowing white and purple, went through the gestures with all the grace of a solemn dance; the incense rose, the candles dimly burned. But, as the rector took care to explain, no religious convictions or prejudices of any kind were permitted to creep into the service. They were so "broad" that none, by the grace of God, believed anything whatever. They merely had a good time going through the motions.)

The imitators who clutter the modern movement,—the instigators of "l'art moderne," nay, "modernique," these are the destroyers.

Whom or what do they destroy? Neither the true creators nor their work, nor the the intensity of their concentration do they destroy. Then what?

Why, they destroy, by confusing, the popular mind.

They learn to apply superficially a formula of tricks and stylization. They quickly make a "fashion" of a religion.

"Modern advertising" styles, for instance, have adopted the vocabulary and the patterns of cubism, vorticism, impressionism, and half a dozen later movements in the field of painting and design.

This stylization without understanding, without application of the basic, the religious, principles which animate our *Zeitgeist*, this is the major immorality against the Holy Ghost.

• • •
"Form follows function."

This is the principle, originally stated by Louis Sullivan, upon which modern applied design is based.

Our convictions in this age tell us that whatever of applied design violates this principle is bad art.

This tears off the trimmings and the superfluities of the Victorian age, and leaves every object stark, with its own nude proportions, good or ill, revealed, its essential lines unclouded by irrelevances.

There's nothing left to hide behind. It's got to be good nowadays.

One would have supposed that the "arty" would shatter itself upon this principle. The arty had thriven formerly upon the habit people had of "adding the decorative note." It lived by pretenses. The table-leg must look like a lion's claw, the bed fold out of sight and become a directoire mirror. Nothing must look like itself.

But by the principle that Form Follows Function, a spade is a spade. And it looks like a spade. There is no social distinction between the kitchen and the drawing room. We receive our guests in either.

The kitchen itself must therefore be good.

How does it become artistically "good?" Not, certainly, by adding irrelevant "decorative notes." But simply by composing its forms and areas in space-form relations constituting organic design. (So far kitchen and bathroom design have gone little beyond a use of color. No organic composition yet attempted.)

* * *

There comes to our hand this day an announcement:

"Exhibition of Student Work in Art. Mills College Art Gallery."

This announcement is a poster, clever and apparently much enjoyed by its originators. We take the liberty of visualizing the long squints, the consultations, which prefaced its production. At last they have it! And after long sessions with the printer, proofs exactingly corrected,—the masterpiece appears.

Now all the world knows (or at least, we do) that the Mills College Art Department means Mr. Roi Partridge. Mr. Partridge enjoys an enviable reputation as an instigator of modernism among the student body. And what we wish to do here, at this minute, is to deny that he deserves it, if this poster be a representative token.

For, this announcement which seems to take itself so seriously, is arty. Its cleverness consists in a juggling of non-essential "decorative" units. It is the wolf of Victorianism dressed up in the sheep's clothing of le style moderne.

Nay, worse. It is actually, it is even embarrassingly, "modernique"!

We point the finger thus accusingly at Mr. Partridge, because we know him robust enough to bear our accusations hardily, even though we add:

To thrust this disguised Victorianism upon the younger generation, in the name of Art or even of anything else, is vicious, is immoral. There is about true and sincere contemporary art a sort of purity,—one might call it a sophisticated virginity,—which may not be violated. To retain this cool clarity, and to cause it to be understood, is the duty (if in our times one may use an ethical term) of any leader of the younger generation who calls himself a part of the contemporary movement.

—pauline g. schindler

There's not much of it left

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CALIFORNIA

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Editorial . . .

Mr. W. H. Normand arose at last week's meeting of the City Council to address that honorable body on the subject of a civic Art Gallery for Carmel. An Art Gallery right at the entrance to Carmel . . . somewhere in the proposed new City Park . . . architectural plans to be submitted for the approval of the Council . . . The present gallery quarters too limited . . . flocks of populace coming in every week to see works of art for which Carmel is noted . . . we must not disappoint them.

While Mr. Normand delivered his request, the Park Committee sat nearby and glowered. It did not want an Art Gallery in the midst of its park. It did not want any buildings there at all. And it reminded the City Council that this problem is a typical one recurring often enough in many cities,—in New York, for instance, where well-meaning individuals and organizations desire to put art galleries, natural and un-natural history museums, and civic ornaments of all kinds, in Central Park, and have constantly to be fought off.

But there is another aspect of the matter which remained undisussed. The Carmel Art Association is not a disinterested civic body. It is a sales organization having for its purpose the sale of paintings by Carmel artists its members. Does it bring to Carmel exhibits of significant works from other parts of the world? It does not. It is not interested.

In fact, it is not interested in "Art"; but in selling.

We say this not at all in derogation of

the association. Artists need such organization. The problem for the individual painter of translating his product into bread and butter, is one which requires group salesmanship.

If the work of this group should at any time inspire the gift of a building to house its wares,—well and good. Or rather, not only well and good, but excellent.

On the other hand, it would be scarcely allowable to place a sales gallery in the midst of a public park as if it were an educational or a civic institution.

Eventually perhaps we shall want to look upon the works of other creators. We shall look, here upon Carmel walls, on the work of Picasso or Cezanne (how lonely the "modern French" exhibition here last summer looked in the studio of Johann Hagemeyer!) or of the Chinese ancients, or the African primitives . . . and shall thereby have become a trifle less like Little Jack Horner, with his corner, his thumb, and his concentration upon his own small virtues.

WE APPLAUD GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP

It was a good and sturdy fight which our friend and rival Perry Newberry of the "Pine Cone" put up in the matter of legal advertising, which the Council last week (a bit reluctantly) awarded to The Carmelite; and we were glad thereafter to shake his hand in token of good feeling.

Among the subsequent comment which has reached us from the town we hear persisting the note of a strong affection for Mr. Newberry and much that he has done for Carmel's sake. In temperament and convictions we may differ widely. But we must admit we like the way he has gone about things, especially in the olden days.

That was before our time, but we have heard nevertheless . . . How he used to go up Ocean and down Dolores, in times of severe civic or domestic crisis, with a megaphone, like a Town Crier exhorting the citizens. How he went heart and soul into the work of the Forest Theater. How he has fought for good causes.

And although we agree with him that disagreements and an occasional good rousing fight between newspapers are good for circulation, nevertheless we dislike the competitive relationship, and we shall be glad to work side by side with him for future causes.

THE CHILDREN'S SUMMER

The immemorial custom of summer vacations from school brings the immemorial question: how best to use the summer's leisure. University and high school stu-

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dents; and the young adolescents,—they want material to grip, to bite into, activity and the sense of growth and importance therewith.

In Carmel there are many youngsters and many gardens. Let's give the boys gardens to water and care for. If we do, we shall avoid the usual summer's desolation,—the dry thirsty roadsides,—which turn a once-verdant town full of loveliness into something that looks desperately like a slum.

As for the younger children, and many of the older ones besides, we owe it to them to provide for some creative activity. Former summers have offered classes of many sorts,—from a School of the Theater to studio activities on the arts,—painting, drawing, linoleum block-printing.

But this year . . . nothing?

SETTLED, ONCE AND FOR ALL

"Well," said Ray Boynton, as the discussion waxed warm, the other evening at the summer quarters of Dene I. May and Hazel Watrous, fifteen miles up the valley, "I suppose we have gotten to the point in the argument at which we shall have to define art."

And so, while the waiting world held its breath, the question was once more tackled, the points and counterpoints re-organized and distributed, to the accompaniment of six simultaneous voices.

"Well," said O'Malley, some two hours later, while the disputants paused a second for breath, "Now that we have once and for all settled just what art is . . ."

A derisive hoot arose, echoed around the silent canyon, and burst like a Fourth of July sky-rocket . . .

"What I say is . . . Art . . ."

"Now the aesthetic emotion . . ."

"No, you're all wrong. The whole thing centers on . . ."

"The true function of art . . ."

"Expression . . ."

"The Puritan is afraid of a robust sensuality . . ."

"Objectivity . . ."

"The abstract idea . . ."

The moon rose over the valley. Sleepy birds stirred in their dreams. The guests sped homeward, threading their fifteen miles back along the valley.

"Well, we all won, as usual," murmured a voice beside the driver.

"Yes," he answered, "we've got it all settled again forever;—which is to say, until we begin again next week or so . . . And meantime, you know art, as I was saying . . ."

Four Poems by Ellen Janson Browne . . .

I sleep more soundly as the slow nights die.
No longer is your name a thunder breaking
Into the twilit stillness where I lie
And dream less tragic dreams. And I am waking

With dawn on eyelids that are wet no more.
Near by, the murmur of the drowsy sea
Is beautiful to hear upon the shore,
Though you are lying far from me.
More softly softly slumber comes . . . And yet,
Sometimes a crying breaks across my wonder,
For sorrow terrible beyond regret . . .
Such sorrow as I knew . . . And waking under
The night's unshaken silence, I am only
O not for you, but for my sorrow only.

Still you are there, and still the same.
Nothing is changed except a face
Lifted to your far lovely flame
Across all space.

Still the old beauty aches and turns
To you, as then; nothing is strange
Except this body; the dream burns
Still, without change.

Do not say when I am dead
"She was good and wise,"
I, who bent with grief your head,
Filled with tears your eyes.
Only say, "the leaves will stir
Softly, growing over her."

In the long blue dusks of Olympus, the gods walk
on the hills,
Under olive and cedrus, deep in the thick sweet grass,
And there comes to them through the shadows a
voice that lifts and thrills, . . .
Philomel, bird of enchantment, singing of things
that pass.

And though they are gods, and immortal, and wisdom
is their own,
They have no word to answer the beautiful ebbing cry;
Philomel, singing of sorrow, singing at dusk alone . . .
Silent and grave they listen; they, who shall not die.

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YOUNG AMERICAN IDEALISM SPURRED ON TO HIGHER IDEALS

The American ideal received a new definition this week at the graduating exercises of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, when Professor Robert E. Rogers of the English Department, addressing the banqueting graduates, gave the following precepts:

"Be a snob, marry the boss' daughter instead of his stenographer, dress, speak and act like a gentleman, and you'll be surprised at the amount of murder you get away with."

Speaking of "the necessity of being a snob," Professor Rogers pointed to Harvard University as an institution which for 300 years had never stopped "putting up a front, proceeding on the assumption that everything it does is right, never gives in, never argues, blandly going on its own way, receiving more publicity and more money than any other American university."

"What goes for an institution," he said, "goes for an individual as well. I am going to talk to you on the necessity of being a snob, the necessity of being a gentleman, belonging to the ruling class. You have got to take the rule from the bootlegger, the politician and the man who came up from one suspender button. And it will be your own fault if you are not one of the ruling class."

"You must set before yourself a definite plan to be a ruling person. Be superior, act superior. Talk like it. Think like it."

"I want to preach to you the gospel of being a snob, not allowing yourself to drop in speech, manners and intelligence and going to the level of a crowd, that hasn't had the opportunity you have had. To belong to the crowd that does belong, or belong to the crowd that doesn't belong: That is the question."

"Never buy a suit of clothes unless you can buy one with an extra pair of trousers. Have one suit of clothes pressed every week. On the first chance you have when you have accumulated enough money, buy a second suit of clothes. Never buy a pair of shoes unless you buy shoe trees for them. Have your shoes shined every day and shave. Never wear the same collar at night that you have been wearing in the daytime of your work. Your future will be decided in the next 10 years. It is not so much a question of brains as of will. Brains are not nearly as important as will. A second class brain and a first class will will get a whole lot further than a first class brain and a second class will."

"Found a family that will be successful. Seek the leadership of the ruling class. The ambitious, untiring men are always

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marrying a little higher in the social scale, Do that yourselves. It is just as easy to marry the boss' daughter as the stenographer.

"You have got to make up your minds that you are superior people. Get the better jobs and the money to finance the things that are worth while. Belong with the people who belong instead of the people who do not belong. You cannot do it if you drift along. There has been much criticism that a college education is a waste. That is so if you spend your evenings driving a car about Boston or taking your girl out. Everyone has the ability to belong to a small aristocracy, an aristocracy that college men ought to be. They should rule—be the leaders. It is not all a matter of engineering—efficiency either."

"You cannot go on the assumption that you are as good as the rest of folks. You should take the attitude you are a damned sight better."

World News

Three significant events on a single day. On June the seventh nineteen twenty-nine, occurred three consummations devoutly to be wished,—the recognition of Ramsay MacDonald as Premier of England; the signing of the final draft of reparations to be imposed upon Germany by the Allies, the ceremony of releasing the Pope and proclaiming a concordat between Italy and the Church of Rome.

History seems to have a way of crowding events between periods of inertia. One thinks of the date of 1870 as of the awakening of Japan to modernism, and of the nationalizing of Germany and Italy, with the attending industrialization of the one, and the resulting self-imprisonment of the Pope in the other.

One remembers the years 1914-19 lately witnessing the world's upheaval, and the establishment of the League of Nations as a self-imposed gyroscope by the warring nations.

One could wish for England's sake that the humanitarian MacDonald had a working majority in Parliament, independent of the self-seeking Lloyd George, to enable him to achieve his ideal of a commonwealth between the extremes of Communism and of economic domination by a minority.

One could wish for the world's sake that its international indebtedness might be scaled down; that China might cease its self-destruction; and that something might curb the tendency of our plutocratic government in the United States toward a Fascist dictatorship.

G. B.

Observations . . .

A bird flew up out of the grey valley. It was early morning but the upper sky was full of light. Just beyond the level of the tree-tops, the bird entered the sunlight. It was transfigured into gold. Its breast was bathed in the gold of the sun and from its wings fell sunlight. There was nothing in the valley to show that the sun had passed the horizon. Every blade of grass was asleep. Every leaf was hushed . . . every flower folded inward. The bird must have been amazed at his own discovery, for he immediately started singing. He almost shook the dew-drops from the grass with the vehemence of his song.

An avocado seed planted two years ago in a bowl of water is now a young tree twenty-two inches high. It has lived in water all this time and drawn sustenance from its seed-leaves. It is a thing of beauty to look at, with long green leaves folded like hands upon themselves. By what miracle has Life placed within the seed nourishment enough to carry the young plant across the uncertainty and peril of these two years? It has been surrounded with infinite forethought; and during this time, while it has unfolded in its simple faith, what doubts and perplexities have tortured humanity.

There is an eternal miracle in the grow-

ing point of a plant. The life-urge strains toward the sun; a leaf comes out to the westward, a leaf to the north, a leaf to the east, a leaf to the south. Out of nothing visible, the growing-point breaks into space. It is a constant adventure . . . an eternal opening into the new. It is a superb attitude. There is not one moment of stagnation. Out of the growth of the past, the intensity of life is concentrated in the growing-point opening always toward the future. The growing-point belongs neither to yesterday or to tomorrow. It is today.

There is a bird,—and we suspect it is the same bird who comes and sings on the telephone pole by the barber shop at about four o'clock every afternoon. We do not know how long he did this before we noticed him, but a few days ago, looking at the clock and seeing that it was about four, we wondered vaguely why this particular hour always had something pleasant about it.

Then we noticed the bird.

Why did he come to this noisy street and sing, when there were trees and woods all around, we wondered?

He came again the next day, and the next. And now we watch for him. Perhaps he is a bird who is beginning to sense some meaning in civilization; or perhaps he likes the contrast between his voice and the voice of the street; or perhaps he is an exile from the woods for some reason, and has to sing somewhere.

—D. H.

GLORIA MUNDI

by Tu Mu (T'ang Dynasty)

(Slightly paraphrased)

As dead blossoms softly fall to Mother Earth,
Even so does mortal beauty fade away,
Leaving scarce a trace of color or perfume,
To tell where once so proudly it held sway.

Pomp and glory, lineage, riches, fame,
In the high-heap'd dust are one with ages past.
Alas! the flimsy puppet-show of life,
—Broken toys and gutt'ring tapers dying fast.

Yet when we have been laid in silence with our dead,
Just as gently as before east winds will blow;

The birds as sweetly in the tree-tops call;
The sunsets in the west as red will glow.

All unmindful will yon stream flow to the sea;
With Spring showers will the grass again wax green.
But to us who then shall see nor stars nor sun,
This bright world will be as though it it ne'er had been.

—Henry H. Hart

LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS

The Carmelite is the official newspaper of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea.

ORDINANCE NO. 95

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING AND RESCINDING ORDINANCE NO. 43 OF THE CITY OF CARMEL - BY - THE - SEA, ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE CREATING A CITY PLANNING COMMISSION FOR THE CITY OF CARMEL - BY - THE - SEA, CALIFORNIA, AND DEFINING ITS POWERS AND DUTIES," AND ALL ORDINANCES AND PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN SO FAR AS THEY CONFLICT WITH THIS ORDINANCE.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARMEL - BY - THE - SEA DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: That Ordinance No. 43 of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, entitled "An Ordinance Creating a City Planning Commission for the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, California, and Defining Its Powers and Duties," duly adopted on February 7, 1922 by the Board of Trustees of said City, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in so far as they conflict with this ordinance, are, and each is, hereby repealed and rescinded.

Section 2: This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty days from and after its final passage and approval.

PASSED and ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, this 5th day of June, 1929, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEN: Bonham, Wood, Gottfried, Jordan, Rockwell

NOES: COUNCILMEN: None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEN: None

Approved: June 5th, 1929
ROSS E. BONHAM
Mayor of said City.

ATTEST:

SAIDEE VAN BROWER
City Clerk

I, the undersigned Clerk of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Council of said City hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 95: is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 95: of said City which was introduced at the regular meeting of May 1st, 1929. Passed and Adopted on the 5th day of June, 1929, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEN: Bonham, Wood, Gottfried, Jordan, Rockwell

NOES: COUNCILMEN: None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEN: None

I further certify that the above Ordinance No. 95: was thereunder signed by Ross E. Bonham, Mayor of said City and was duly published in "The Carmelite," issue of June 12th, 1929.

ATTEST: SAIDEE VAN BROWER
City Clerk
(OFFICIAL SEAL)

ORDINANCE NO. 96

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING DISTRICTS OR ZONES IN THE CITY OF CARMEL - BY - THE - SEA, REGULATING THE USE OF REAL PROPERTY, AND PROHIBITING CERTAIN USES THEREIN, PRESCRIBING BUILDING SET - BACK LINES AND BUILDING AREA REQUIRE-

MENTS, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION HEREOF, AND REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT WITH THIS ORDINANCE.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARMEL - BY - THE - SEA. DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea is hereby determined to be primarily, essentially and predominately a residential city wherein business and commerce have in the past, are now, and are proposed to be in the future, subordinated to its residential character; and that said determination is made having in mind the history and the development of said city, its growth, and the causes thereof; and also its geographical and topographical aspects, together with its near proximity to the cities of Pacific Grove and Monterey, and the businesses, industries, trades, callings and professions in existence and permissible therein.

Section 2. That the public health, safety, welfare, convenience and comfort in the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea require that the use of private property be regulated; that districts and zones be established throughout said city, within some of which it shall be lawful and in others unlawful to erect, alter, or maintain certain buildings, or to make certain uses of property, and in all of which certain uses shall be prohibited.

Section 3. That all lots and lands within the corporate limits of said city are hereby divided into two districts or zones designated respectively "residential district" and "business district."

Section 4. That said residential district shall comprise all lots and lands in said city within the limits of the "residential district,"

THE ROVER BOYS; OR LAND HO!

A Thrilling Epic of Sea and Science.
by
Commodore Prince
Yellow Tail Yacht Club
(continued from last week)

Dirty work right at the outset. Some one had cut the seats out of the lifeboat. Unfortunately we did not see Dan Baxter lurking under the wharf. It would have been just too bad, as Bob Norton, the crew said gnashing his teeth. And Bob would have made Dan Baxter eat dirt too. You better believe he would.

I can tell you it took us quite a long time working feverishly to make new seats. And then, my dears, would you believe it that rascally lifeboat leaked just like a sieve, or as my scientific confreres would put it: Just like Osmosis. But I'm just a grizzled sea fellow and a leak is just a blankety-blank leak to me. Well, we just left that old life-boat, dropped the mooring, dropped the gangway, and shortly dropped the horizon, and no fooling.

Just as we were passing through the Straits of Abalone out of Point Lobos harbour we saw Mr. Ecnarp our wealthy patron standing on the dock with an armful of radios. We waved gaily from the top of a huge comber. "Let's give him a cheer," said Bob the crew. Did we? Well I should say we did, and what a cheer.

Poor old Ecnarp had to stay behind to pay the bills. That was the last we ever saw of him.

We met the rest of the party at a place down the coast. It was a pleasant trip made interesting by the funny remarks of the crew who is really very funny. Every once in a while I'd get off a good one too and we'd just go into gales of laughter. Then Bob would say, stop rocking the boat, and there'd be another gale until finally we had to reef the mains'l. We caught a couple of fish just to try our luck and after quite a long time we arrived at Criley's beach.

I can tell you we stretched our eyes to see if our fellow adventurers were there. And when we sighted them such a cheer went up as you never heard. "Hurrah, for Mr. Stone!" we cheered. He was the official photographer. "Hurrah, for Mr. Stone's brother!" we cheered. He was the technician. Hurrah for Mr. Williams!" we cheered. He was the ornithologist. "And Hurrah for Frank Gilbert!" we cheered. He was the explorer, camp director and story teller. I can tell you when the days were darkest and the going dardest it was Frank (Hurrah! Hurrah!) that kept up the camp morale. Those gay fanciful stories he told of murder, sudden death and lawlessness kept us from brooding on our isolation and hardship and reminded us of home and the kiddies back in the dear old U. S. A.

Exactly on the day appointed we hove in the only harbour of Crileyland which is a wild and forbidding riot of rocks,

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trees, and color. It lies just to the north of the more populous Highland.

Taking off my shoes and socks I plunged into the icy water and went ashore with the bow line. I met all the members of the expedition and after shaking hands all around and up and down I handed the bow line to the Technician. This is a good one that I am going to tell on the technician. How we cheered him. But first I must tell you how I made twenty trips to the boat with equipment and supplies. Then we all got on the boat and were just starting out when we remembered the technician on the shore end of the bow line. We pulled with all our might but he held fast. Then the crew broke into a long drag chantey and we hauled him aboard wet but happy.

Next we took in tow a bundle of trees neatly tied together. Can you beat it, my dears, there wasn't a tree on the island we were going to. We simply had to have trees to hide behind. Now this island lies northwest of Crileyland in Lat. 36.30, N. Long 121.56 West Greenwich Mean time and I'll say it was. Pretty soon we sighted it all right. Not long after we landed the scientific part of the party. The crew and I who are simple old sea fellows put to sea again. I always say I don't feel happy with less than full fifty fathoms beneath me. Bob says he feels the same way about it. So we just grinned and took it like strong men should.

(continued next week)

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as shown and so designated upon the certain map entitled "Revised Building Zone Map of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea," duly adopted as such hereby, and now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said city and hereby referred to for further particulars.

That said business district shall comprise all lots and lands in said city within the limits of the "business district," as shown and designated upon said "Revised Building Zone Map."

Section 5. That any use of property in said city which was lawful under the provisions of Ordinance No. 60 of said city, duly passed by the Council thereof on March 2, 1925, shall continue to be a lawful use thereof hereunder except as herein otherwise provided, and that any uses of property in said city which were unlawful under the provisions of said Ordinance No. 60 shall continue to be unlawful use thereof hereunder.

Section 6. That no building or structure shall be erected, altered or maintained in said residential district, any portion of which is designed or intended for use, or used, for any purpose other than a single family dwelling as hereinafter defined; provided, however, that not more than two rooms in any such dwelling may be used by any person residing therein as the office of a professional man, or a person engaged in the art of healing, or as a studio of an artist, writer, musician, or teacher.

Section 7. No building or structure shall be erected, altered or maintained in said business district which is designed or intended for use or used for any purpose other than a single family dwelling or a multiple dwelling as hereinafter defined, or business or professional offices, retail stores, retail trades, fraternal societies, printing offices, telephone exchange, theaters, hotels, churches, social clubs, tea houses, and restaurants, except as hereinafter set forth;

provided, however, that automobile service stations and any trade, business, industry or use that is obnoxious or offensive because of the emission of odor, dust, smoke, gas, fumes or noise, shall not be construed as lawful use under the provisions of this section.

Section 8. That buildings and structures may be erected, altered and maintained in said business district designed, or intended for use or used for cleaning and dyeing works, automobile gasoline and oil service stations, public garages, feed, fuel and wood yard, wholesale food stuffs and spice business, public warehouse for storage of furniture, furnishings and personal property, establishments for making hand-made furniture and furnishings having not more than two employees therein, private schools, hospitals and institutions, or for any of such uses; provided, however, that no such use shall be lawful in said business district unless and until the consent in writing of at least two-thirds of the record owners of the real property situate within a radius of 400 feet from the exterior boundaries of the lots or lands sought to be so used shall first be obtained and filed in the office of the City Clerk of said city; or unless and until a public hearing is had upon application for a permit to so use such property before the City Planning Commission of said city, if there be such, and thereafter a public hearing before the Council of said city and the approval of such application by said Council subsequent to such hearing. No public hearing provided for in this section shall be had without notice thereof published at least once in the official newspaper of said city, and posted by the City Clerk on or near the council chamber door in the city hall thereof, at least ten (10) days prior to the time fixed by the City Planning Commission and the Council respectively for any such

hearing.

No approval of any such application shall be made or given by the Council except by ordinance and no such use shall be lawful when approved by such ordinance until the same is in full force and effect. The provisions herein set forth relating to hearings before the City Planning Commission and notice thereof, shall be dispensed with in the event no such body is in existence in said city.

Section 9. That for the general welfare, safety, convenience and comfort of the people of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, and for the reasons set forth in Section 1 of this Ordinance, no building or structure shall be erected, constructed, altered or maintained anywhere within the city limits of said city, which is designed or intended for use or used for any business, profession, trade, calling or occupation except as provided in this ordinance.

In the event that any court of competent jurisdiction should hereafter finally determine and decree that any business, occupation, profession, trade or calling so prohibited by the provisions of this ordinance has been unlawfully excluded from said city, the Council thereof shall thereupon forthwith zone and classify the same in said business district.

Section 10. That in any building or premises any lawful use existing therein at the time of the passage of this ordinance may be continued therein indefinitely though not conforming to the regulations of the use district in which it is maintained; provided, however, that no new building or addition may be erected in connection therewith except in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance. Provided, further, that any use hereafter permitted in the business district pursuant to the provisions of Section 8 of this ordinance, shall cease to be a lawful use in said business district whenever

Correspondence

FEAR OF FEELING

To the Editor
of The Carmelite

I heard a woman remark with pride in her voice that she did not like painting. Instead of questioning her attitude or the richness of her response to life she felt power in being free of that emotion.

An Irishman's comment on American art, after a wide and careful search for the real, was "They (the artists) have intellect and pseudo-intellect, but they have no feeling."

The true sustenance of art, that which nourishes and makes it grow, is feeling. The artist comes to an impasse sooner or later in the true vigor of creation if this is put aside in favor of a theory. In a vital art all of the sensibilities are used. The difference between art and mathematics is perhaps the difference between using ones intellect exclusively in one and using everything—all your sensibilities—in the other.

Is it the puritanic background that makes us selfconscious and afraid of experiencing too rich a response?—and therefore we demand the undecorative, the pale, the subdued in color. It resolves itself into

a lack of the robust sense of life in favor of a careful unemotional safety. It is given only to the elite to enjoy art and only to the extent of the development of their sensibilities. It is truism that one brings to art just what one is. To experience the artist's feeling requires sensitiveness and the capabilities of a fine high impersonal response, not associated with any gain outside of the soul's satisfaction.

Fear of the enrichment of life is a rationalisation of poverty and sterility. It is a negative attitude. The human soul is all too emotional in its essence and it grows and flowers with use.

The Latin is proud of feeling—a false and dangerous attitude. What nourishes the spirit nourishes life.

—Peggy Boynton

THE BRITON IN HIS BATHTUB

Song is a private matter.

The amorous yawps of the radio are impersonal enough perhaps because they are not meant.

But when a simple human being sings, not for money, but out of the sheer necessity to utter himself, the thing should be considered an intimate and private utterance. He owes it to the world either to lock himself in, or to provide ear-muffs for all within earshot until he is over the fit.

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such use is discontinued for a period of six months or more, and in such case such lots and lands may be used only for the purposes prescribed in Section 7 of this ordinance, except as provided in said section.

No existing building or premises designed, arranged, intended or devoted to a use not permitted in the use district in which said building or premises is located, shall be enlarged, extended, reconstructed, or structurally altered except as provided in this section, or unless such use is changed to a use permitted in the use district in which said building is located; provided, however, that the work done in any period of twelve months on ordinary structural alterations or replacements in or upon any such building or structure shall not exceed ten (10) per cent of the building or structure's reproduction value new, provided that the cubical contents of the building or structure as it existed at the time of the passage of this ordinance shall not be increased.

If at any time any building or premises now respectively erected or maintained which does not conform to the use district in which it is situated shall be changed from a non-conforming use, then and without further action by said Council the premises on which said building or structure was erected or maintained shall from and after the time of such change of use be deemed to be classified without further notice in the same class of use as the surrounding district to which it originally did not conform, and shall be subject to all the restrictions of such classification.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the restoration of a building destroyed by fire, explosion, act of God, or act of a public enemy to an extent less than 50% of its reproduction value now, or prevent the continuance of the use of such building, as such use existed at

the time of said destruction.

Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent the restoration of a wall declared unsafe by the Inspector of Buildings or the Fire Marshal or other competent municipal authority.

Section 11. Private garages or other subordinate structures, such as pergolas, fences and walls (not exceeding six feet six inches in height) may be erected and maintained as accessories to a dwelling, provided the lot on which such subordinate structure is situated, forms a part of the ground adjacent to or connected with such building; otherwise it shall be unlawful to use any lot in a residence section solely for the erection and maintenance thereon of garages or other subordinate structures except as otherwise prescribed in this ordinance. A private garage for more than four motor vehicles shall not be deemed a subordinate structure in a residential district. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of vacant lots for horticultural or farming purposes, or for the rearing or pasturing of animals or fowls, as prescribed by existing laws and ordinances.

Section 12. No building, structure, or portion thereof, or wall, fence, or advertising sign board, whether advertising business conducted upon the premises or not, shall hereafter be erected, constructed or altered above the ground level in the residential district nearer to any adjacent street line or lines, or to any adjacent lots or parcels of land than the distance from such street line or lines or such adjacent lots or parcels of land to the building set-back lines hereby established for such residential district, towit:

In said residential district the standard building lot is hereby determined to be a lot having an area of four thousand square feet, and the minimum front building set-back line of each such lot, and of each lot of larger area,

Salt of the Earth

"Why yes it is, old fellow. That little Art Gallery had four thousand visitors last year. Four thousand."

"Maybe it did, my dear chap. And I'll bet that three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine of them were golfers."

from a letter to the editor, advocating the sending of Carmelite poetry to Braithwaite for his annual Anthology of Poetry:

"In all due immodesty, my poem was one of the best that appeared last year."

from a letter received by special delivery on Mother's Day (annually promoted by florists, candy-sellers, and telegraph companies):

"All that I am, and all that I hope to be, I owe to you, dear Mother. With the passing years the realization of my debt of gratitude grows more profound and my love ever deeper and stronger. Hot dog!"

We met this day a man who said, "I doubt if in all the world there is such a thing as a friend."

shall be fifteen (15) feet from the nearest street line of the street on which the lot fronts; provided, however, that where the slope of any lot is greater than a one (1) foot rise in seven (7) feet of run, a building or structure may, with the formal approval of the Council, be placed nearer the street on which the lot fronts than herein provided; provided further that in each block wherein fifty (50) per cent or more of the lots on the same side of the street shall have been built upon in conformity with a fairly even and determinable front building line located more or less than fifteen (15) feet from the street line, buildings or structures thereafter erected or established on the same side of the street in such block shall be erected and established in conformity with said building set-back line as determined by buildings already erected on at least fifty (50) per cent of such lots.

In determining whether or not a front building set-back line has been so determined or established, the fair intent and purpose of this section shall be considered and minor irregularities ignored. Should it be determined that such a front building set-back line has been so determined and established, such line shall constitute a minimum front building set-back line for the portion of the block in which it is found to exist.

In said residential district the side and rear building set-back line or the building set-back line on the side street of corner lots shall be three (3) feet from the street line of such side street, and from each adjoining lot in the case of all standard building lots as hereinabove defined; provided, however, that the minimum side or rear building set-back line, or building set-back line on the side street of corner lots for lots of less than four thousand square feet in area shall be two and one-half (2 1/2) feet from each adjoining lot line or from the near-

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est street line of the side street of a corner lot having less than said standard area; provided, however, that fences or walls not exceeding four (4) feet in height shall not be deemed a violation hereof.

In the case of lots fronting on two streets (other than triangular lots) the rear building set-back line and the front building set-back line shall each be not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest street line except in the case of lots having less than said standard area of four thousand square feet; provided, however, that where the slope of any such lot is greater than a one (1) foot rise in seven (7) feet of run a building or structure may, with the formal approval of the Council, be placed nearer either of said streets than in this paragraph provided.

Triangular lots having less than said standard area are hereby excepted from the set-back line provisions of this ordinance; provided, however, that no building or structure upon any lot or parcel of land in the residential district shall be built or erected within two and one-half (2 1/2) feet from the line of any adjoining lot or parcel of land.

All building set-back lines prescribed in this ordinance are hereby declared and determined to be minimum building set-back lines only.

Section 12-a. In no case shall any building permit be issued nor shall it be lawful to erect or construct in the residential district any building or structure on any lot, piece or parcel therein of less than four thousand square feet in area, unless such lot, piece or parcel of land of less than said standard area be shown, designated and bounded upon the map of Carmel City, or the map of Carmel-by-the-Sea, or the map of one of the additions to Carmel-by-the-Sea, heretofore filed in the office of the county recorder of Monterey County, California.

Section 13. That any owner of property in any district desiring a change made in the provisions of this ordinance shall file an application in writing with the City Clerk stating the nature and purpose of the change petitioned for.

In the case of an application for a change in the classification of any property, or in the boundaries of any use district, there shall be so filed therewith a plat showing the boundaries of the area proposed to be reclassified, together with a petition in writing addressed to the Council of said City, requesting such change in classification, or in such boundaries, signed by the owners of not less than fifty (50) per cent of the area of all lots and parcels of land situate within a radius of four hundred (400) feet from the outer boundaries of the real property sought to be so reclassified.

Such petition shall also set forth a brief description of the lots or parcels of land owned by each of the signers thereof, and the area thereof in square feet. Each of such owners so signing such petition shall acknowledge the same before any officer competent to administer an oath.

All such applications for changes, together with all such petitions accompanying the same, shall be forthwith referred by the City Clerk to the City Planning Commission, if any, for investigation and report.

The City Council may on its own motion, or the City Planning Commission may propose amendments to this ordinance, and the same shall be immediately referred by the City Clerk to the City Planning Commission for investigation. The City Planning Commission shall file a tentative report on each amendment so reported to it, and shall hold a public hearing thereon at a time and place approved by the City Council before filing the final report as required by state law.

Upon receiving the final report of the Planning Commission on a proposed amendment to this ordinance, the City Clerk shall fix a time for a hearing upon the same by the City Council not less than eight days after the

filings of such report, provided that in case the final report of the Planning Commission recommends against the adoption of the petition or proposed amendment to this ordinance, or if said commission fails to act thereon within sixty days from its receipt of any such petition or proposed amendment, the City Clerk shall first secure the approval of the City Council before proceeding further in the matter, as required in this section.

The City Clerk shall notify the owners of all property within the area proposed to be reclassified or changed, and within the radius of four hundred (400) feet from the outside boundaries thereof, by depositing in the post office, addressed to each property owner to his last known address, and if such address is unknown to the post office at Carmel, California, postage prepaid, notice of the receipt of the report, and of the time and place set for hearing protests against the approval or adoption of the same.

No amendment to this ordinance shall be made, nor shall any lots or lands in said City be reclassified, or the boundaries of any district changed whenever it appears that such action may be detrimental to the public health or safety, or to the welfare or growth of the city. All persons interested, and all residents, voters or tax payers of such city, shall have opportunity to be heard at any hearing held hereunder by the City Planning Commission, or the Council of said City, and the City Clerk shall cause notice of such hearing to be published in the official newspaper at least once, not less than ten days prior to any such hearing, and no amendment to this ordinance or change or modification of any zone district, as established herein, shall be made except by ordinance adopted by the Council of said City. If no City Planning Commission exists, its functions as herein prescribed shall be performed by the Council.

Section 14. That notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions hereof, the Council of said city may grant a temporary permit to use certain specified property for a purpose not authorized in the district wherein such property is located. Such temporary permit may be granted by motion or Resolution, subject to such limitations or conditions as the Council may impose; provided, however, that no such permit shall be granted in the first instance for more than 90 days nor extended for more than 60 days additional.

Section 15. Public buildings may be located in said City wherever the City Council may determine.

Section 16. Any building or structure erected or maintained, or any premises used in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, shall constitute a public nuisance and may be enjoined and abated as such in the manner provided by law.

Section 17. In addition to the civil remedies herein provided for, every person as principal, agent or otherwise, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or failing, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of such provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Jail, or the County Jail of Monterey County, for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every day during any portion of which any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be violated, or during which there shall be a failure, neglect or refusal to comply with any of said provisions, shall constitute a separate misdemeanor, and shall be punishable as herein provided.

Section 18. This ordinance shall be known as "The Building Zone Ordinance of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea," and the following defined words, terms and phrases shall be construed for the purposes of this ordinance as having the meaning hereinafter respectively set forth:

(1) A single family dwelling is hereby

defined as a dwelling for one family alone including guests and all necessary servants and employees, having but one kitchen and within which not more than five persons may be lodged as paying guests at one time.

(2) A multiple dwelling is hereby defined as a building designed or used for flats, apartments, tenements, dormitories, or any other dwelling except a single family dwelling as in this ordinance defined.

(3) A hotel is hereby defined as a building in which the rooms are let for living and sleeping purposes and which may have as accessory thereto the usual hotel services of a restaurant, newsstand, barber shop or florist; provided that said services shall not, except in the business district, maintain an outside entrance to a street.

(4) The word "use" is hereby defined as the purpose for which a building or structure is designed, arranged or maintained, or for which such building, structure or any real property is or may be occupied or maintained.

Section 19. Should any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance for any reason be held unconstitutional, illegal or void, by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the ordinance, and said Council hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more of such sections, sub-sections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional, illegal or void.

Section 20. Ordinance No. 60 of said City, duly adopted by the Council thereof, on the 2d day of March, 1925, and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict here-with, are hereby repealed.

Section 21. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days from and after its final passage and approval.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, this 5th day of June, 1929, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEN: Bonham, Wood, Gottfried, Jordan, Rockwell.
NOES: COUNCILMEN: None.
ABSENT: COUNCILMEN: None.
Approved June 5, 1929.

ROSS E. BONHAM
Mayor of said City.

ATTEST:
SAIDEE VAN BROWER
City Clerk

I, the undersigned Clerk of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Council of said City hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 96: is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 96: of said City which was introduced at the regular meeting of May 1st, 1929. Passed and Adopted on the 5th day of June, 1929, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEN: Bonham, Wood, Gottfried, Jordan, Rockwell.
NOES: COUNCILMEN: None.
ABSENT: COUNCILMEN: None.

I further certify that the above Ordinance No. 96: was thereupon signed by Ross E. Bonham, Mayor of said City and was duly published in "The Carmelite," issue of June 12th, 1929.

ATTEST: SAIDEE VAN BROWER
City Clerk
(OFFICIAL SEAL)

NOTICE OF SALE OF FRANCHISE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1929, an application in writing was made and filed in the office of the City Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, in the County of Monterey, State of California, by Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise of lay-

LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS

ing and maintaining gas pipes, mains and conduits and of using the same for the purpose of carrying gas to be used for light, heat, power and all lawful purposes and of supplying gas to the public and particularly to the inhabitants of said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, in the highways, streets and alleys of said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea as specified and set forth in the form of ordinance hereinafter contained, which right, privilege and franchise are more fully set forth in said form of ordinance, which contains a statement of the character of said right, privilege and franchise and of the conditions upon which it is proposed to grant the same, and that said form of ordinance is in the words and figures following, viz:

ORDINANCE NO.
ORDINANCE GRANTING TO
AND ASSIGNS THE RIGHT,
PRIVILEGE AND FRANCHISE OF LAY-
ING, MAINTAINING AND USING, FOR
THE PURPOSE OF CONVEYING, DIS-
TRIBUTING AND SUPPLYING GAS TO
THE PUBLIC AND PARTICULARLY TO
THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF
CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, IN THE COUNTY
OF MONTEREY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
FOR LIGHT, HEAT, POWER AND ALL
LAWFUL PURPOSES, GAS PIPES, MAINS
AND CONDUITS IN SO MANY AND IN
SUCH PARTS OF THE PUBLIC HIGH-
WAYS, STREETS AND ALLEYS OF SAID
CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA AS THE
GRANTEE MAY ELECT TO USE FOR
THE PURPOSE AFORESAID.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (now known as City Council) OF THE CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The right, privilege and franchise of laying, maintaining and using, for the purpose of conveying, distributing and supplying gas to the public and particularly to the inhabitants of said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea for light, heat, power and all lawful purposes, gas pipes, mains and conduits in so many and in such parts, (except as hereinafter provided), of the public highways, streets and alleys of said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea as the grantee may elect to use for the purpose aforesaid, are hereby granted by the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea for the term of fifty (50) years from and after the time when this ordinance shall take effect, to and assigns.

Section 2. All gas pipes, mains and other conduits which shall be laid and used under and pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance and in the exercise of the right, privilege and franchise herein granted shall be of iron, or other suitable material, and shall be of such dimensions as the owner for the time being of said right, privilege and franchise shall determine. All such gas pipes, mains and conduits shall be laid in a good and workmanlike manner and at least eighteen (18) inches below the surface of said highways, streets and alleys under the direction of the Superintendent of Streets of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea or other officer having charge thereof, and in compliance with all valid ordinances and regulations which are now or hereinafter shall be enacted and prescribed by said city under its police power.

Provided, however, that the grantee shall not use any portion of any street, lane, alley, square or other public place in said city for the installation or maintenance of gas pipes, mains or conduits in such manner as to injure or destroy any tree or tree shrub therein, except after a permit in writing first obtained for such purpose from the Marshal of said city, or other officer having charge thereof;

Provided further that in the event of any such officer refusing to issue any such permit when applied for by the grantee, the grantee may appeal from the determination of such officer by filing such appeal in writing with

the City Clerk of said city, addressed to the council thereof, and such appeal shall be heard at the next ensuing regular meeting of said council, and the determination of the council of said city thereupon after such hearing shall be final and conclusive, and binding on all parties interested.

Section 3. The owner for the time being of said right, privilege and franchise shall, immediately upon laying, replacing, or repairing said gas pipes, mains and other conduits, or any part thereof, at its own cost and expense place said highways, streets and alleys, or so much thereof as may have been damaged thereby, in as good order and condition as that in which they were before being disturbed or excavated for the purpose of laying, replacing or repairing said pipes and other conduits.

Section 4. The owner for the time being of said right, privilege and franchise shall have the right to maintain, repair and replace any or all of such gas pipes, mains and other conduits from time to time as may be necessary or proper.

Section 5. The grantee of the aforesaid right, privilege and franchise, its successors and assigns, shall during the term for which the same is granted pay to said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea two (2) per cent. of its or their gross annual receipts arising from the use, operation or possession thereof; provided, however, that no percentage shall be paid for the first five (5) years succeeding the date of the grant of said right, privilege and franchise, but thereafter such percentage shall be payable annually, and if such payment shall not be made, such right, privilege and franchise shall be forfeited.

Section 6. The said right, privilege and franchise are granted under and pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of California which relate to the granting of rights, privileges and franchises by municipalities.

Section 7. This ordinance shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, take effect and be in force upon the expiration of thirty (30) days after its final passage, and shall, before the expiration of said thirty (30) days and before going into effect, be published once in The Carmelite, a newspaper published in said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea:

Introduced in the City Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea on the day of 1929, and finally passed and adopted by said City Council this day of 1929, by the following vote:

Ayes: Trustees (or Councilmen)
 Noes: Trustees (or Councilmen)
 Absent: Trustees (or Councilmen)

Mayor of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea.
 Attest:

City Clerk; and

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that it is proposed by said Council to grant said right, privilege and franchise upon the terms and conditions set forth in said form of ordinance; that sealed bids for such right, privilege and franchise will be received by said Council at its office in the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, in said County of Monterey, up to the hour of 7:30 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, 1929; that the successful bidder, and his assigns, must, during the life of said franchise, pay to said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, a percentage of the gross annual receipts to be derived from the use, operation or possession of said right, privilege and franchise upon the terms and conditions set forth in said form of ordinance; that said Council will meet in open session on the day and at the hour last hereinbefore mentioned and will then and there open and read such bids; that thereupon and during such meeting said right, privilege and franchise will be awarded to the person, firm or corporation that shall make the highest cash bid therefor, provided only that at the time of the opening of said bids

any responsible person, firm or corporation present or represented may bid for such right, privilege and franchise a sum not less than ten (10) per cent. above the highest sealed bid therefor, and said bid may be raised not less than ten (10) per cent. by any responsible bidder, and said bidding may so continue until finally said right, privilege and franchise shall be struck off, sold and awarded by said Council to the highest bidder therefor, in gold coin of the United States of America, and each sealed bid shall be accompanied with cash or a certified check payable to the Treasurer of said City for the full amount of said bid, and no sealed bid shall be considered unless such cash or certified check shall be enclosed therewith, and the successful bidder shall deposit at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of his bid with the Clerk of said City before said right, privilege and franchise shall be struck off to him; and if he shall fail to make such deposit immediately, then and in that case his bid shall not be received and shall be considered as void, and said franchise shall then and there be again offered for sale to the bidder who shall make the highest cash bid therefor, subject to the same conditions as to deposit as above mentioned; that such procedure shall be had until said franchise shall be struck off, sold and awarded to the bidder who shall make the necessary deposit of ten (10) per cent. of the amount of his bid as hereinbefore provided; that such successful bidder shall deposit with the Clerk of said City within twenty-four (24) hours after the acceptance of his bid the remaining ninety (90) per cent. of the amount thereof, and in case he shall fail to do so, then said deposit theretofore made shall be forfeited and the award of said franchise shall be void, and said franchise shall then and there by said Council be again offered for sale to the highest bidder therefor, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as hereinbefore provided; and in case said bidder shall fail to deposit with the Clerk of said City the remaining ninety (90) per cent. of his bid within twenty-four (24) hours after its acceptance, the award to him of said franchise shall be set aside and the deposit theretofore made by him shall be forfeited, and no further proceedings in the sale of said franchise shall be had unless the same shall be again advertised and offered for sale in the manner hereinbefore provided; and

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that the grantee of said right, privilege and franchise must, within five (5) days after the same shall have been awarded, file with said Council a bond running to said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, with at least two (2) good and sufficient sureties to be approved by said Council in the penal sum of \$1000.00, conditioned that such bidder shall well and truly fulfill and perform each and every term and condition of said franchise, and that in case of any breach of condition of said bond the whole amount of the penal sum therein named shall be taken and deemed to be liquidated damages and shall be recoverable from the principal and sureties upon said bond; and that in case said bond shall not be filed as aforesaid, then the award of said franchise shall be set aside and any money paid therefor shall be forfeited, and said franchise shall, in the discretion of said Council, be re-advertised and again offered for sale as provided by law. For further particulars reference is hereby made to said application filed as aforesaid in the office of said Council, and also to the resolution adopted by said Council on the 5th day of June, 1929, under and pursuant to which and to the provisions of such laws of the State of California as relate to the granting of rights, privileges and franchises by municipalities, this notice is given, and all proceedings relating to the grant of said right, privilege and franchise will be had.

Dated: June 3rd, 1929.

By order of City Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Saidee Van Brower
 Clerk.

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THE CARMELITE

SUMMER
VISITORS'
SECTION

JUNE 12, 1929

GRATIS

A PLAN FOR THE CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

What shall eventually happen to the California survivals of churchly days?

The early missions dominated not only their landscapes, but also the life of the people about them. Thousands of Indians paid their tribute and prayerfully crossed themselves before these mystic altars.

What now of the old Missions?

They are very beautiful. Tradition saturates their walls. Yet they all need, and will increasingly need, repairs and restoration if they are to survive. Between the early Colonial landmarks of New England, and these early churches of California there is nothing as old, as precious to history, as these.

California as a state owes it to her future to preserve them. It is a mistake to leave their restoration to the accident of arbitrary benevolence.

Many of these missions are poverty-stricken, in the hands of impecunious orders.

It would be an oddity of intolerance if we should refuse to join church and state in the work of their preservation.

* * * *

Very dear to us is a recently suggested plan.

It happens that the acoustic conditions in most of the California missions are remarkably satisfactory. They lack church organs, however.

Imagine a great Mission choir, singing a capella the music of Palestrina, trained and directed by a leader of superb musicianship, the severest. This choir to sing every year in all the missions of California. A choral festival of several days in each mission, its quality the highest.

Three days of sacred ancient music flaw-

ON SEVENTEEN-MILE DRIVE



Douglas School girls off for a jaunt

lessly sung in Santa Barbara, in Carmel, at the inland mission at Oceanside. It means a revival of the old beauty of the church; and a singing of religious music under conditions of sympathetic environment impossible in our tawdry theaters and halls elsewhere. The crucifixes, the virgins smiling down from the painted walls, the saints looking up.

* * * *

For something of this sort there is ample precedent. The Wagner festivals at Bayreuth. The yearly Bach Festivals at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which opens every spring with the summons from the throats of trombones, played from the top-most tower of the church. At least two major masses of Bach, and many smaller choral works, are sung each year; and hearers come from far and many states.

How could such a thing be initiated for our California missions?

If a great choral leader could be found, —preferably a Catholic with a strong sense of tradition; and certainly saturated with ancient a cappella music . . . There would be needed also an individual to "promote" the plan, to bring it into relation with practical actuality.

And in addition, an influence like that of Thomas Whitney Surette, who returns again next February to the Pacific Coast for a short while, to communicate again that sense of perfection which is essential to an understanding of the old music.

To bring about yearly choral festivals in the California missions,—to do it exceedingly well,—here is a piece of work for someone of hearty energies to do.

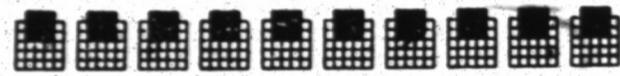
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DOUGLAS CAMP



"LICENSED CARMEL ARTIST"

"Where are the artists?" Ask the summer visitors, as they peer about the nooks and crannies of Carmel. "We'd like to see your colony in action."

Artists?

O yes.

Well, if you will drive your car up that road to the right,—up that steep bit at the top you'll find a little white house. And there in his garden, perhaps digging or pruning, or discussing the universe in juvenile terms with his two small children, you will find a youngish man with a matter-of-fact air and a very American accent.

He is never in a hurry; there is nothing in the least arty about him, and he doesn't wear a smock over his corduroys. But he is Stanley Wood, and people do say his paintings are among the most competent in these parts.

Up at the Highlands, a dinner party. Formal dress and sprightly talk. John O'Shea, who six months ago was painting bananas in the South Seas, looks more like a successful banker than a hard-working artist who has achieved many distinguished canvases.

"Yes, but we were hoping to find some of your artists in their smocks really at work. We talked for a whole half hour with a man in a real estate office who later turned out to be a quite well-known painter. eW asked our way of a workingman in an old mackinaw, wearing an eye-shade cocked over one eye,—and he turned out to be a university professor of Art. We stopped to comment upon the quaintness of an old Ford touring

car, and learned that its driver, a spare bronzed man, who looked neither to right nor left, was Robinson Jeffers.

"We looked for an art atmosphere. And all we find is,—just people. Why you can't even tell a Carmel artist from a layman. They are all going about disguised as human beings."

THE BOYS ARE OFF FOR CAMP

Up the Carmel Valley there are two summer camps in preparation for invasion. The Mathiot Camp, fourteen miles from the edge of Carmel up into sunlight, is now in its second year. The boys will arrive on the twenty-sixth of June for nine full weeks. Each has his own horse. The councillors are young college men; one of them from the east; five lads to one councillor.

On Sunday a cavalry troop from the Presidio camped as guests of the Mathiot camp, with their three hundred horses. The rain interrupted their plans for a gymkhana; but nothing could stop the dinner which the seven officers proffered Mr. and Mrs. Mathiot and Colonel and Mrs. Fitch.

* * * *

Newly hung is the sign of the Douglas Camp for Boys. Its first summer season opens this year upon the former property of the Valley Ranch School, which is going further up the valley. The Douglas Camp is an outgrowth of the school at Pebble Beach, and a brother to the Douglas Camp for Girls which holds forth there, sixty girls strong.

Sports, horsemanship, and early morning dips in the Ole Swimmin' Hole are features of the day, with Grace Parsons Douglas and Dick Collins in charge.

Visitors to the Peninsula Inns . . .

Dr. David Matzke, San Francisco physician, and his wife are stopping at Pine Inn, where Mr. C. N. Lamb of Piedmont and his family are enjoying their periodical visit.

* * * *

Among visitors to Peter Pan Lodge are Miss Judith Jepp, actress, Miss Dagny Meldahl, Chicago artist; Mrs. Priscilla Nicolson and Miss Mary Concannon of San Francisco; and Mr. Samuel Bowen, of Philadelphia.

* * * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Sloane of Oakland have been in Carmel stopping at La Playa. From Berkeley Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Stratton and Mr. and Mrs. Willian R. Thorsen. Also among guests at La Playa have been Mr. Sidney McDonogh, Sacramento business man, and S. S. Greenleaf, associated with the Polytechnic High School, San Francisco.

* * * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Holmes of Santa Fe are spending three or four days at Highlands Inn, where the cliffs and sea make a refreshing change from their romantic Taos.

* * * *

Also enjoying their yearly visit to the Highlands are Mrs. Curtis H. Osborne and Miss Ruth B. Osborne of Pasadena; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Mitchell, Los Angeles; T. W. Schornburg, here from Denver; and Mr. and Mrs. Worthington C. Minor, Mr. W. A. Ansley, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Noble, Mrs. C. M. Ray and Mr. William Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Donnell, and Mrs. George Fuhr.

* * * *

Mrs. M. Mackee, for many weeks the guest of Mrs. Hall on Carmelo Street, is on her way east. Stopping at the Grand Canyon she writes back, "Next to Carmel this is the finest background in the country. Carmel stimulates; the Canyon leads to dreams of mountains as in their sleep they brood on things eternal."

WE ASK . . .

Does Carmel need a City Planning Commission with Architectural Control?

Certainly some of its more recent architectural monstrosities on Ocean Avenue need something . . . if nothing but dynamite.



WE MOVE INTO OUR NEW BUILDING

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TELEPHONE
SIX-EIGHT

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Somewhere is a man with the desire and the means to acquire a California home of rare distinction. He will be a man with an innate love of natural beauty; with the capacity to appreciate transformations wrought in an exceptional setting of pine forest, wild flowers and the sea...he will be a man who seeks exclusiveness without snobbishness; the seclusion of the country with every comfort and convenience of the most modern city home.



Such a man will be interested in the ROWNTREE HOUSE, Carmel Highlands, which is for sale by the owner. The price is \$28,000. Full particulars may be had by addressing—

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Carmel

Coming Events..

THE ROMANCERS OF ROSTAND

"What news of the Forest Theater play?" we asked Roger Sturtevant, who is to play the noble hero. Dennis D'Auburn, the director, is out of town, but we must have news.

"It's a peach of a play," said Roger. "It has humor, lightness, gaiety, and charm. Ideal for the Forest Theater."

"How about the settings?" we asked.

"We can trust the acting, with you and Jadwiga."

"Yes, and for that matter, all the rest of them," added Roger loyally. "There isn't one of the nine that isn't a leading part. And the stage directions call for the simplest of settings,—just two benches and the forest..."

"No paint?" we shouted.

"No paint. At least, I hope no paint... And rehearsals begin as soon as D'Auburn returns. What, have'nt you read the play? You'd better. It's charming."

VACATION CLASS

Grace Wallace, whose verses have occasionally appeared in Carmel publications, and who taught for a season at the Forest Hill School has returned for the summer, or longer, with her daughter Dorothy.

She announces the opening of a vacation class for children in

Creative Writing
French
Choral Music and Harmony
Dancing

beginning Tuesday the seventeenth at her cottage, "Wee Gables," on Camino Real near Santa Lucia.

CARMEL MAN HEARD LINCOLN IN DEBATE

Living in Carmel today is a Civil War veteran who heard Lincoln and Douglas debate. His name is Russell T. Worden.

"Lincoln wore a long-tailed coat. He was so tall the speaker's table hardly came above his knees. It was at Keensburg, Illinois, my native town," says Worden. "I was sixteen years old. The town hall was too small to hold the crowds so a platform was built on the picnic grounds and folks came from all surrounding towns. Lincoln arrived first. Instead of keeping the people waiting he began his speech at once. He was almost through when Douglas, a little man, got there. Lincoln won the debate of course."

—(Oakland Tribune)

Poetry. . .

SONG

Not where the red sun shatters first in splendor,
On glittering, lonely ramparts of the East;
Not where the Queen of China's slaves attend her
With paling lanterns howeward from the feast;

Not where the foam-pale breakers crest and thunder
On island shores through noons of tropic gold;
Not where the desert drifts old cities under,
And grim night-riders hood against the cold;

Not where the farm-land broods in slow increase,
Waiting a blood-red moon to reap the grain;
Not where the drifting pines sing low of peace,
In the grey passion of the haunting rain;

But here, in your heart, I look to find my home,
Your arm becomes my castle wall, your eyes
Blue promise of the far seas I shall roam,
Your love my tent beneath the changing skies.

—Joyce Mayhew.

AN ARTIST DEALS WITH HISTORY

It is quaint and it is real, the Indian Craft Shop of Helen McCrossen, in Monterey.

Down a block from the main street to 494 Tyler, where on the corner an old adobe, with thick walls and window-grilles, fronts two streets. On one side hangs the sign of Peterson the iron-worker. Around the corner is the Indian Craft Shop.

It is a building which should house only handicrafts, for it was itself made with hands and not with machines. The white-washed adobe walls have the feeling of the hand still in them. The door-sills, the window-ledges, the great fireplace with the garland of red peppers hanging above.

Helen McCrossen has gone about the matter of the interior with the consistency of the inner artist. Her shop has the quality of a fine old museum,—or a perfectly-cared-for New England colonial mansion with its pewters and coverlets and warming-pans. It is real as age is real.

By the wide door stands the loom. The Monterey peninsula is rich in hand-weavings. Here sits another weaver at the task. But each loom and each weaver produces work of individual character.

Texture and workmanship differ. And colors.

The work of Helen McCrossen's loom has a gentleness both of texture and color . . . I will not call it softness, because of its vitality. She does not turn these yards into sophisticated purses and vanity cases. They are more likely to become little children's frocks or smocks. The feeling for the genuine return to simplicity is here.

On the wide benches and the heavy tables, like age monumental, are many objects made with hands. Heavy are the silver adornments made by Indians of the Santa. Ideally, this building and what it contains, including Mrs. McCrossen whose imagination has brought to it this richness, might well be one of the treasured ornaments of the city of Monterey, preserving in letter and spirit the history which gives the town its richness. If imagination and understanding such as hers, might be given rein to sweep down the tawdry little main street of old Monterey. Fe region. To be heroically, and never flippantly, worn. It is almost a pity that such an organic assemblage,—in itself, and as a composition, a work of art,—should have to be offered for sale piece by piece. Mrs. McCrossen has no instinct at all for salesmanship. She simply has an affection for all that lies gathered there, waiting to be bought and sold. Her love broods there as over a houseful of children.

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Max Bartholomew

Books . . .

YOU CAN'T PRINT THAT! The Truth Behind The News—1918-1928: By George Seldes. Payson and Clarke Ltd., New York.

"All men were created free, and now they are everywhere in chains."

—J. J. Rousseau.

A fitting quotation for the frontispiece of this book, for here is drama of a sort rarely encountered, that of unimaginative truth ripping aside masks of propaganda and yellow journalism. Seldes depicts a frightened Europe smothering its actualities, hushing its political murders, its injustices.

He tells of Fascist terrorism and censorship, a throttled press and utter suppression of personal freedom in Italy; the Arabian revolt, gibbets and firing squads enforcing French imperialism on shell-torn Damascus, American tactics in Mexico; thirty thousand men and women coming out of their hovels aimlessly to march through post-war Vienna, a people without leaders, without flags, but shouting as they are shot down:

"Nieder mit die Hure Justizia,
Nieder, nieder nieder."

"Nieder mit die Hure Justizia,
Nieder Huren Justiz."

But perhaps most interesting are the four chapters on Fascism, which has instituted so rigid a censorship that correspondents are confined to an apology for such political assassinations as that of the radical, Matteotti. There are five thousand anti-Fascist prisoners exiled on the Liparian Islands, Mussolini's Siberia, and so rigidly are they guarded that not an American reporter has been able to penetrate their prisons. Seldes holds the belief that the commercial government of the United States would, should a crisis threaten, welcome such a dictatorship as Italy is now suffering under, and he strengthens his point by quoting the Rotarian platitudes, on that subject, of our international bankers, among them Colonel James H. Logan of Dillon, Read & Co. He also predicts what has now become fact, the reconciliation for mutual power of civil authorities and Vatican.

His sketch of the tragically inadequate dictator of Fiume entitled "D'Annunzio, or the Bow-legged Napoleon" is stuff for comic opera; while the Mexican annuals are enough to make one wonder if ever the hatred and suspicion of Latin America toward us can be undone. It is to be regretted that Seldes has not been able to write of Abd-el-Krim, exiled chieftain of the Riffs . . . of a thousand things requiring justice, for his exposition is lucid and impartial, and though his narrative is empty of fictional symbols, he more than makes up for their absence by

the apocalyptic visions of mass struggle he arouses.

Much of the book, however, is taken up with the escapes and adventures of a glorified journalist, and written in that style. Humor for the gods—but not for army censors—lies in his attempt to cable the marching song of the Argonne push. To let Seldes tell it: "I thought it the grandest thing I ever could write about the spirit of our men . . . this picture of heroic soldiers going back to the trenches singing ironically 'I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier,' and laughing as they marched. I thought it grand wartime stuff.

"Say, what the hell is all this?" said the army censor. "What are you trying to put over, Seldes? This damned pacifist propaganda . . . Yes, I know it is true, but that doesn't matter. You can't print that . . ."

—E. L.

And I and my people, we are willing to love the forescore years heartily; but as the sailor loves the sea. . . —R. Jeffers.

NERVOUS MUSIC

As a by-product of the recent Weisshaus recitals of modern music, we have made a discovery of some interest in the field of the psychology of the emotions. Our old friends, the philosophers Descartes and Malebranche, were some centuries ago concerned with an inquiry into the seat of the emotion. Their findings have been contradicted by later research. We in Carmel can now add the following iota:

The Solar Plexus is the nerve center concerned and most disturbed when listening to the Weisshaus recitals. Of a small group, three hearers separately reported a disturbance of this center amounting to real illness, following these. One member of the class found herself ill for a day or two after each such evening.

That it is really the music, and not a personal matter, is supported by the fact that recitals of equally contemporary music, by other artists in other cities, are known to us to cause similar physical disturbance.

We have seen a whole audience become hysterical at the impact of orchestral music of Varese.

Which is odd when you consider how often modern music is described as cold, intellectual, and lacking in emotional vitality.

Frank Sheridan gives a rule for writers: Write each article as you would a ten-word telegram when you're broke.

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TIGER ROARS BEFORE BREAKFAST

No one ought ever to go hunting or as a matter of fact do anything before he has at least enough breakfast to keep his interior from clinging to the back of his spine. This is especially true of the jungle in southern India, where we happened to be hunting. We tried it, Bill and I, and we know.

We were in a hurry (another bad thing) that day to get off elephant hunting, but the day before Bill had shot a big bison and wanted to find it and get the horns. He was certain he knew just where it lay (the third and last bad thing) so we started off alone without any natives.

After finding a good many trails that looked like the right trail we came to a peaceful little valley filled with high thorn brush but not difficult to get through. There were too many trails. We kept going a little bit further thinking that of course it was in the next open spot.

We heard a long-drawn-out roar. At first I was not sure it wasn't a flock of elephants. All the primitive bristles on my spine stood on end. Breakfast seemed a long way off and it would have tasted good. Another roar; then another. Now we knew we had heard that before. It reminded me of feeding time in the tiger

pen at the zoo. What had we better do? The orars were getting closer and hungrier. Sit tight. Nothing doing. We couldn't see more than a few yards in any direction and blind trails seemed to converge at our spot from all over the jungle; so any beast that was out for meat would of course run plop into a couple of juicy morsels. The roars just as hungry as ever were apparently heading toward the river. Perhaps the tiger was thirsty and going for a drink. Why not beat it down to the water, cross over, and wait in ambush? We might get a shot.

When I think of anything I like to do it right away and under the circumstances with my spine all stimulated and my stomach clinging to my back bone I could see no sense in delay and headed right off for the river. Once there and behind a big tree I began to feel better.

But Bill—what had happened to him? He was to come after me and take a position lower down the stream so that between the two of us we could cover a lot of bank. I waited and waited. The roars were not as frequent by they seemed to come nearer. One shot rang out and reverberated up and down the valley. I waited for another or a shout of triumph or of being eaten. Then I couldn't stand it any longer and hurried down to find Bill. He was all out of breath and explained that he had

"THE SCARLET SEAS"

done as a movie at the Golden Bough this week, was an adaption from the drama "RAIN"

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At Carmel office Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, afternoons. First door south of Telephone Building. For appointments call Carmel 440; if no answer, call Monterey 179. Monterey office, Work Building, 445½ Alvarado Street.

Dr. Clarence H. Terry
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El Paseo Building

Dolores at 7th Street
Phone: Carmel 106



But they never met again

He (*as the guests leave*): "I'll call you up."

She (*embarrassed*): "But we have no telephone."

He: "Oh, well, I'll probably see you again sometime."

What girl wants to live in a home that has no telephone?



THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Grandma is cooking with electricity

"JUST keeping up with the times," says Grandma Collins, "I am one of the many new users of the electric range. I was just over at the PG and E's office and they told me one-thousand five-hundred of their customers will get electric ranges this May and June."

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THE CARMELITE, June 12, 1929

thought the tiger had turned to go back so he had too. Then he decided he was wrong. So he again worked toward the river. He was just stepping out of a clearing when something made him look back, and there was a tiger stepping into the other end of the clearing. The tiger paused and glared at Bill. It would be misleading to say that Bill glared at the tiger. Bill sidled behind a good sized bush. But the bush got too small, so Bill shot. He breathed freely only when he saw that he had missed and scared the brute away.

So we went back to camp without a tiger or the bison horns. But we did have a good breakfast.

—an american student.

peninsula panorama . . .

the sprinkler cart trundled up and down the hills and valleys of Carmel roadways on Friday.

so of course there had to be rain on Saturday.

and then the abalone league game had to be called off on Sunday.

all due to the sprinkler cart.

that men are inferior housekeepers seems implied in the cigarette-stub litter underfoot in the Carmel Post Office since Stella Vincent and Jeanette Parks have taken to the high road and the enjoyment of life.

THIS IS THE FOREST PRIMEVAL

... but through the branches of the pines sifts, nevertheless, early in the morning while the coffee bubbles in the percolator over the oil stove, the Voice of Civilization,—with double amplifier and forty patent attachments,

